

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST

No. 1

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, AND ORS.

- AGAINST -

ARAKI, SADAO, AND ORS.

I, CHRISTOPHER MONTAGUE BLACK, make oath and say
as follows:

1. I was NX7084, Lt-Col. Christopher Montague Black, H.Q. "Blackburn Force" when I was taken prisoner in Java on the surrender of the Blackburn Force in March 1942. I entered Bicycle Camp and remained there until October 1942.
2. I left Batavia with Col. Williams in about October 1942, about 1400 or 1500 men being in the party. We proceeded by sea to Singapore. From Singapore we went again by sea to Rangoon. We were then transferred to another ship.
3. We disembarked at Moulmein, where I left Col. Williams and proceeded to THAMBAZIAT. I was then sent back to Moulmein to get nominal rolls, but I did not see what conditions were like there. The men had been placed in a geol and I think they were given food.
4. I returned then to THAMBAZIAT and remained at this camp for about 10 days. I was then required to split the force into 2 groups, one to be commanded by Col. Williams, and the other by myself. Col. Williams brought his force on to THAMBAZIAT from Moulmein, and went out to 30 Kilo camp (TANYIN), and I was placed in a camp a further 10 Kilos out.
5. Conditions at this camp were shocking. There was an insufficiency of water and food was very short. The hospital was in a gully, and the camp had been occupied previously by Burmese and was generally in very bad condition. The sick rate rapidly increased and I think at one stage there were about 130 men in hospital, and about 90 to 100 had very bad diarrhoea out of a total strength of 675. Two men died from dysentery, but despite my representations to the Japanese lance-corporal, who was in charge of the camp, and to Brig. Varley we were unable to get anything with which to treat the sick at all. Later, we were forced to abandon the camp on account of its bad condition and lack of water.
6. When I left Bicycle Camp I was suffering from pellagrous

diarrhoea and my sickness continued in 40 Kilo Camp. I managed to get to TFAMBAZIAT to a conference with the Brigadier and I was placed in hospital. That was prior to the abandonment of the 40 Kilo camp.

7. The camp was taken over by Major G.A.C. Kiernan while I was in hospital. We were given rice and a small quantity of vegetables. The food scale was so low that the Japanese commander himself used to try and buy at his own expense a dozen eggs to give to the most seriously ill. The hours of work at that time were in my opinion reasonable. Sick men were not forced to work. We had a medical officer, but no medical supplies at all. Beri Beri and Pellagra began to show up very badly.

8. I was in hospital for about 8 weeks and then resumed command of the force. In the meantime, the force had moved from 40 Kilo to 26 Kilo (KUM-NIT-KWAI) which had been a coolie camp and was in a shocking state of repair. I was informed by the Japanese guard, who took me back, that it had been abandoned some 2 days before because of an outbreak of cholera. The huts had been repaired slightly when I arrived, but conditions were still very bad indeed so far as accommodation was concerned. Major Kiernan, who had been in command, told me that he had found it necessary to burn a large portion of the camp for sanitary reasons; it had previously been occupied by Burmese natives.

9. The food again consisted only of rice and vegetables in small quantities. We did not receive anything like our scale of rations.

10. It was at this camp that I first met the Japanese quota system of work. The commander of the camp, who is now dead, used to enforce this system and made sick men go out to work. There was a lot of sickness but no medical supplies. Subsequently, the meat issue was increased when the camp was made a staging camp for cattle being driven along the line. The Sergeant who took the place of the officer in charge also used to buy us supplies of eggs.

11. During my stay in TFAMBAZIAT, Col. Ramsay brought his force to 26 Kilo and I joined him there. The hours of work were increased and became very long; men were made to work from 8 a.m. and did not get back to the camp until 10 or 11 p.m. The work was of an exceptionally heavy nature, but despite protests that were made to the Japanese no relief was given. As a matter of fact, Capt. BLAU was beaten by one of the guards out at the railway line for protesting.

12. From 26 Kilo I went to 75 Kilo but I was not there long enough to observe the conditions under which the men

were living. The guards began to beat the prisoners from the first day of arrival.

13. I was then returned to RETPU, 30 Kilo. I established a hospital which was subsequently taken over by a Dutch officer after 4 weeks.

14. I again went to THAMBAZIAT and remained there until 12 June 1943. Here we were badly bombed by American planes, as a result of which there were between 25 and 28 deaths, and quite a number of wounded, including myself. There were no distinctive signs on the camp to show that it contained prisoners of war.

15. I did not see any great hardships suffered there, and the food was reasonable. Lieut. FAGUCHI was the Japanese medical officer at THAMBAZIAT. Capt. Griffin informed me he had seen a large quantity of Japanese medical supplies in THAMBAZIAT, but that there was great difficulty in getting them into camp. The Brigadier made many protests both verbally and in writing to NAGATOMO with regard to conditions, but he received no reply at all.

16. Whilst I was in the camp there were many executions, including that of Private Whitfield. This man had disappeared from the 4 Kilo camp and one morning it was reported to me that he had come into our camp at THAMBAZIAT. I saw him and he asked me what I could do. I asked him how far he had got in his escape and he told me that he had reached Rangoon. He said that he felt he should give himself up and I said that I thought that was the best thing, and that I would discuss it with Brig. Varley. One of the most serious things in a Japanese prison camp was to have one man more than should be there because the Japanese always suspected that a spy was being hidden there. After a good deal of discussion and by arrangement with the M.O.'s, Brigadier Varley reported that Whitfield had come into the camp and that he was mental. This was supported by the medical officers. At that time Col. NAGATOMO had gone to Singapore, and the Group Commander was Lieut. NITO. He went and saw Whitfield and said he would leave him there to rest for a few days and that he would then send him back to his camp. Subsequently Lieut. FAGUCHI, the medical officer, came to see Whitfield and said that he was not mental at all. Next morning Whitfield was cooking over a fire when a number of Japanese soldiers rushed up to him, bound him, and took him over to the cemetery about 100 yards distant and shot him. I actually saw him bound up myself and taken away, and then heard rifle shots.

17. In cases of execution such as this, the Japanese usually took Col. Hamilton over to see the body and this was

done in the case of Private Whitfield. He was buried by an Australian party. The Japanese always allowed a burial service and I actually attended this particular one; a chaplain was also present. I think it was NITO who reported the death to Brig. Varley; I know that NITO told him it was as a result of a telegram received from Col. NEGATOMO that he gave the order for the execution. I was present during this conversation myself. There were also executions of Dutchmen, who had escaped, and altogether I think three Australians were executed, including Bell, Whitfield, and one other.

18. I was then sent to a camp at 18 Kilo, where Cpl. FUJIYAMA was in charge. I was taken very sick there with Major Fisher. Conditions were appalling; food was very short, and the accommodation was entirely unsatisfactory. There was no room to do dressings except in the passages of the huts, through which the rain water rushed inches deep, and the facilities provided for men with dysentery were absolutely shocking.

19. From 18 Kilo I was moved back to RETPU. The camp had been abandoned, and the roof of the buildings had fallen in; the whole place was in a state of disrepair. We had a large number of very heavy sick. Shortly after we arrived, Lieut. NITO came to take charge. He forced sick men to repair huts, setting time limits on the work which were entirely insufficient for the work which had to be done. Despite my protests, he persisted in his treatment of men at the revolver point. Lieut. Mcaly was blamed for any trouble at all and he certainly would have shot him had it not been for my sending him away in time. Supplies, which were meagre, consisted only of rice and vegetables, and occasionally a little meat which used to arrive by train between 10 o'clock and midnight and which NITO forced very sick men to carry a kilo from the train to the camp in the rainy season. This applied, in fact, to all the food. Men used to fall down and injure themselves, as there was no track and mud everywhere between the camp and the railway station. NITO continued drinking and on many occasions he informed me that he would have to kill somebody. One night he caught Sgt. Major Coombes of 2/4 C.C.S. at the latrine. He took him to the guardhouse and the Japanese guard commander informed me later that he had been ordered by NITO to bayonet him, but that he had refused. NITO then called another member of the guard, took Coombes down to the cemetery and ordered him to shoot him. The guard again refused whereupon NITO said "Well, if you won't kill him I will". He then took out his revolver and fired two shots through Combe's back. Fortunately he was not killed. NITO had accused him of trying to escape and as a result, for the next six weeks, I had to patrol the camp at night with NITO, who was always

drunk, with a loaded revolver in my stomach. At that time I had just had an operation on my arm and I appealed to NITO to allow me to go to bed as I was ill, but he would not do so. He forbade me to report the matter, but I managed to do so.

20. At this time, even NITO's own guards allied with us against him. With the aid of the guard we managed to get a message through to Col. NEGATOMO and Brig. Varley and as a result NITO was removed.

21. I then went back to 105 Kilo camp where Col. Ramsay was in command. I remained there until just after Christmas 1943. Conditions were very bad.

22. From 105 Kilo I went to a camp called NAKOM PATOM, which was a very large hospital camp, very well built. Conditions were reasonable with the exception that a guard nicknamed "BUSTY" used to beat the prisoners unmercifully, including Major Williams Wynn, who was given a particularly severe beating; when I endeavoured to intervene I was also given a very bad beating.

23. The Japanese forced some of the sick to work at NAKOM PLATON and there were no medical supplies to treat those who were ill.

24. When Red Cross supplies arrived, large quantities were stolen by the Japanese guards and I am certain with the cognisance of Col. ISVI who was then the commander.

Taken and sworn at SYDNEY

on the Tenth day of

September 1946.

black
/s/ C. Beach

Before me /s/ A.J. Mansfield
Judge of Supreme Court of Queensland

Exhibit A
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極東國際軍事裁判所

第一號

米國合衆國及其僕對荒木貞夫及其他

- 一 私クリストファー・モンタギュ、プラック
　　ハ宣誓ノ上、左ノ如ク陳述シマス。
- 一 私、クリストファー・モンタギュ、プラック
　　ガ、一九四二年三月一プラック、ボイン
　　部隊降服ニ際シ「ジヤバ」ニ於テ俘虜トナツタ
　　時、私ハ「プラックボイン」司令部附中佐^{軍人}
　　七〇八四テシタ。私ハ「バイシクル」キヤンブ
　　ニ入り、一九四二年十月迄其處ニ居マシタ。
- 一 私ハ一九四二年十月頃「ウヰリアムス」大佐ト
　　「バタビヤ」ヲ出發シマシタ。此ノ途中ニヘ船
　　千四、五百名キテ我々ハ海賊「シンガボル」
　　ニ行キマシタ。又「シンガボル」カラ更ニ海
　　賊「ラングーン」ニ行キマシタ。ソシテ他ノ船
　　ニ乗換ヘサセラレマシタ。
- 一 我々ハ「モウルメン」ニ上陸シマシテ其處テ「
　　ウヰリアムス」大佐ヲ^{軍人}シ私ハ「サンバディア
　　ト」ニ達ミマシタ。ソレカラ私ハ人名簿ヲ入手
　　スル爲メ「モウルメン」ニ送リ歸サレマシタが
　　其處ノ狀態ガドンナ具合カ見マセンテシタ。將

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☆

兵ハ既ニ懲合ニ入レラレテ居リ、彼等ハ食事ヲ
兵ヘラレテ居タト私ハ思ヒマス。

四 私ハソレカラ「サアムバティアト」ニ戻リ其處ノ
「キヤンブ」ニ約十日間居リマシタ。私ハ其時
部隊ヲ二ツニ分ケル様ニ兵求サレテ、一つノ隊
ハ「ウイリアムス」大佐ノ指揮下ニ置キ、他ノ
一つハ私自身ノ指揮下ニ置レマシタ。「ウイリ
アムス」大佐ハ彼ノ部隊ヲ「モウルメン」ヨリ
「サアムバティアト」ニ引率シテ行キ三〇「キロ」
「キヤンブ」（タンイン）ニ行キ、私ハ更ニ十
「キロ」離レタ「キヤンブ」ニ収容サレマシタ。
此ノ「キヤンブ」ノ狀態ハソフトスルヤウナモ
ノテシタ。水ハ不充分テ食事モ大變不足シテ居
マシタ。病院ハ峡谷ニ在リ「キヤンブ」ハ以前
「ビルマ」人ガ居リ、一晩的ニ非常ニ惡イ狀態
テシタ。罹病率ハ急速ニ昇リ、一時病院ニ約一
三〇人位入院シテ居タト思ヒマス。ソシテ總身
六七五名中ノ九〇名乃至一〇〇名ハ重症ノ下痢
ニ罹ツテ居マシタ。二名ハ赤痢テ死亡シマシタ。
然シ「キヤンブ」擔當ノ兵長及「ヴァレイ」代
將ヘ私ハ隙情ヲ致シマシタガ、病人ヲ治療スベ
キ何物モ得ラレマセンテシタ。後日「キヤンブ」
ノ狀態ノ惡イ事を水ノ不足ノ爲メ「キヤンブ」
ヲ立去ラバナリマセントシタ。

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Doc

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☆ 私ハ「バイシクルキャンブ」ヲ出ル時、イタリ
　　！ 瘟病ノ如キ下痢ニ罹ツテ居マシタガ四〇一キ
　　ロ。一キヤンブニ行ツタ後モノレガ癒キマシ
　　タ。私ハ代將トノ職合ノ爲メ、ドウニカ一サム
　　バディアトニ迄逃り着キ、ソシテ入院サセラレ
　　マシタ。ソレハ四〇一キロ。一キヤンブ放棄
　　前ノ事デシタ。

セ 私ガ入院中、此ノ一キヤンブハ「デイ、エイ、
　　シヤ、キトルナン」少佐ノ指揮下ニ置カレタ。
　　我等ハ米ト少景ノ野菜ヲ食ヘラレタ。食物ノ量
　　ガ余リ少カツタノテ日本軍治癒官サヘモ自費ヲ
　　以テ最モ重症ノ病人ニ一打ノ卵ヲ買入レヤウト
　　試ミルノガ常テシタ。當時ノ作業時間ハ私ノ半
　　ヘテハ適當テシタ。病人ハ無理ニ勧カサレルコ
　　トハアリマセンテシタ。我等ノ爲メノ軍醫ハ居
　　タガ、醫療品ハ全然無カツタ。脚氣及イタリ
　　瘡病ハ猛烈ニ猖獗シ始メマシタ。

ヘ 私ハ八週間入院シタ後再び隊ノ指揮ヲ取ツタ。
　　部隊ハ四〇一キロカラ元苦力宿舎テアツタ參
　　大ノ修繕ヲ長スル物強イ狀態ニ在ルニ六一キロ
　　一クムニツトノワイニ移ツテ居タ。私ハ私
　　ヲ遠レ戻シタ衛兵ヨリ此ノ一キヤンブハ「コ
　　レラ」ガ出タ爲メニ、二日位前に立退カサレタ
　　モノダト告ゲラレタ。此ノ小屋ハ私ガ到着シタ

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時ハ少シ修繕シテアツタ。然シ狀態ハ堅密性ニ
關スル限りマダ本當ニ張カツタ。指揮官テアツ
ターキルナンレ少佐ハ衛生的ノ理由カラ一キ
ヤンブノ大部分ヲ脱イテ了フ必長ヲ認メタト
私ニ詰リマシタ。一キヤンブハ以前「ビルマ」
土人ガ住ンテ居タノデス。

九食事ハ又少量ノボト野菜支ニナリマシタ。私は
ハ私經ノ食事配給量ノ如キモノハ全然受ケマセ
ンテシタ。

一〇私ハ此ノ一キヤンブテ初メテ日本式樹當作業
方式ヲ經驗シマシタ。一キヤンブノ指揮官ハ今
今ハ死ンテ居マスガ、此ノ方式ヲ強制シ、病人
サヘモ作業ニヨク出シタモノテシタ。多數ノ病
人ガ后マシタガ醫藥品ハ有リマセンテシタ。其
後其ノ一キヤンブガ牛糞ヲ躊躇ニ沿ツテ移動
セシメル時ニ用フル中宿舎トナツタノテ、肉
ノ田廻りハ増加シマシタ。適當ノ將校代理ノ軍
曹ハ又卵ヲ買ツテ呉レルノガ俗テアリマシタ。

一一私ガ「サムバディアト」ニ在中ラムゼイ
大佐ハ彼ノ部隊ヲ二六一キロニ遣レテ行キ、
私ハ其處テ一行ニ加ハリマシタ。作業時間ハ増
加シ且ツ大變長クナリマシタ。兵達ハ午前八時
ヨリ作業ヲ開始シ、午後十時カ十一時迄ハ一キ
ヤンブニ歸リマセンテシタ。仕事ハ特ニ重勞

的ナ性質ノモノテアツタガ、日本人ニ抗議シテ
モ緩和シテ與レマセんテシタ。實ハ「アロウ」大
尉ハ抗議シタメニ鐵道線臨テ衛兵一人ニ殴ラ
レマシタ。

一二 私ハ二六一キロカラ七五七キロヘ行キマシタ
ガ、其處ニハ將兵ガドンナ狀態ノ下ニ暮シテ居ル
カヲ觀察スル丈長クハ居リマセんテシタ。衛兵ハ
到着ノ第一日目カラ俘虜ヲ殴り始メマシタ。

一三 私ハソレカラーレトブレ三十一キロヘ戻サレマ
シタ。私ハツツノ病院ヲ延テマシタガ、四週間後
更ニ「オランダ」ノ將校ニ依リ引禮ガレマシタ。

一四 私ハ再び「サムバディアト」ヘ行キ、其處ニ一九
四三年六月十二日迄居リマシタ。其處テ武等ハ米
國飛行機ニ遭禍ニ爆撃サレテ、其ノ結果二十五名
乃至二十八名ノ死亡者及私ヲ含ミ茲メテ參謀ノ員
傷者ヲ生ジマシタ。「キヤンブ」ニハ俘虜收容所
タコトヲ示スハツキリシタ標識ガ無カツタノテ
ス。

一五 私ハ其處テハ非常ナ困苦ト云フモノヲ何等モ見マ
センテシタシ食事モ相當テシタ。一ハグチ中尉
ハ「サムバディアト」ノ軍醫テシタ。一グリフィ
ン大尉ハ「サムバディアト」テ大量ノ日本醫家
品ヲ見タガ「キヤンブ」ニ還ブニハ非常ナ困難ガ
アルト私ニ語リマシタ。代將ヘ狀態ニ關シ口頭及

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文書ヲ以テ幾度モ「ナガトモ」ニ抗議ヲ申込みマ
シタガ何等返答ガアリマセンテシタ。
一六私ガ「キヤンブ」ニ居タ間「ホキットフィールド」
兵事ヲ含ミ多クノ處別ガ行ハレタ。彼ハ四「キロ」
「キヤンブ」カラ空ヲ消シテ居リマシタガ、或朝
「サムバティアト」ノ我等ノ「キヤムブ」ニ這入
ツテ來タト云フ報告ガ私ニアリマシタ。私ハ彼ニ
會ヒマシタラ彼ハ私ガドンナニ取計ヘルカト尋ネ
マシタ。私ハ彼ニ何處迄逃ゲタカラ尋ねマシタラ
彼ハ「ラングーン」迄行ツタト言ヒマシタ。彼ハ
モウ歸メルベキダト應ジテ后ルト云ヒマシタカラ、
私ハ自分モノレガ最善ト思ヒ且ツソレヲ「ザア
レ！」代將ニ相談シヨウト言ヒマシタ。日本俘虜
收容所ニ於テ日本人ハ始終「スペイ」ガ隠レテ居
ルカモ知レヌト疑ツテ后ルノテ、其處ノ收容規定
人員ヨリ一名多イト云フコトハ最モ重大ナル事柄
ノ一ツデアツタ。軍醫達ト充分相談協議ノ結果一
ヴァレイ代將ハ「ホキットフィールド」ハ「キ
ヤンブ」ニ這入ツテ來タガ精神ニ異狀ガアルト報
告シマシタ。之ハ軍醫達ニ依ツテ支持サレテ居マ
シタ。此時「ナガトモ」大佐ハ「シンガボル」
ニ行ツテ居リ、「ニート」中尉ガ指揮ヲ取ツテ居マ
シタ。彼ハ「ホキットフィールド」ノ所ヘ行キ彼

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7

ヲ見テ彼ヲ其處ニ二、三日休息ノ爲メニ置キ、其後元ノ收容所へ送リ遣ヘスト旨ヒマシタ。其後一
ハグテ軍醫中尉ガ「ホキットトイルド」ノ所
ヘ彼ヲ見ニ來テ、少シモ精神ニ異狀ハナイト旨ヒ
マシタ。翌朝「ホキットトイルド」ガ火ノ上テ
次第ヲシテ居ル時、多良ノ日本兵士ガ駆ケ寄リ、
縛ツテ百碼位檻レタ墓地ニ送レテ行キ彼ヲ射殺シ
タ。私ハ實際彼ガ縛ラレテ送レテ行カレルノヲ目
撃シ、ソレカラ銃聲モ聞イタノテス。

一此ノ様ナ處刑ノ場合ニハ、日本人ハ常ニ死体ヲ見
セル爲メニ「ハミルトン」大佐ヲ送レテ行キ、一
ホキットトイルド」兵卒ノ場合ニモ斯様ニシマ
シタ。彼ハ「オ!ストラリヤ」人ノ一行ニヨリ埋
葬サレマシタ。日本人ハ信ニ埋葬式ヲ許可シ、又
私ハ實際此ノ特別ノ式ニ参加シマシタ。牧師モ亦
列席シマシタ。一ヴァレイ代將ニ「ホキットフ
イルド」兵卒ノ死ヲ報告シタノハニト「ダッ
タト思ヒマス。處刑ノ命ヲ下シタノハ「ネガトモ」
大佐カラノ電報ヲ受取ツタ結果處刑サレタノ事
ヲ「ニト」ガ代將ニ語ツタノヲ私ハ知ツテキマス。
私ハ自身此ノ會話ノ間其處ニ居タノテス。又逃亡
シタ和蘭人ノ處刑モアリマシタ。ソシテ「ベル」
「ホキットトイルド」ト他ノモウ一人ト合計三
人ノ歐洲人ガ處刑サレタト思ヒマス。

ノルマントン

一 ベソレカラ私ハ十八「キロ」ノ「キヤンブ」ニ送ラ
レマシタ。「フヂヤラ」伍長方擔任テシタ。私ハ
「フイツシヤ」少佐ト一辻ニ非常ナ重息テ其處
ニ收容サレマシタ。「キヤンブ」ノ狀態ハソット
スル程テアリ、食物ハ大變不足シテ居リ、設備ハ
極メテ不滿足テアツタ。小屋ノ間ニ兩水ガ何時モ
ノ深サニ流込ンダ通路ヲ除イテハ場所モナク又、
赤痢患者ニ與ヘラレタ設備モ全ク恐ロシイ位ヒド
イモノテシタ。

一 私ハ十八「キロ」カラ「レトブ」ヘ送リ遇サレマ
シタ。ソノ「キヤンブ」ハ放棄サレテ、建物ノ屋
根ハ落チテキテ、建物ノ全體ハ修繕セホバナラヌ
狀態テシタ。我々ノ仲間ニハ多數ノ重症患者ガア
リマシタ。我等方到着スルト間モナク一ニト」中
尉ガ擔當トナツテ來マシタ。彼ハ爲サホバナラヌ
仕事ニ全然不充分ナ時間ノ制限ヲ設ケテ、病人ニ
無理ニ小屋ノ修繕ヲサセマシタ。私ノ抗議ニモ拘
ハラズ、彼ハ拳銃ヲ差向ケテ此ノ遠方ヲ固執シマ
シタ。「ヒリイ」中尉ハ如何ナル紛糾ガ起ツテ
モ責メラレマシタ。私が「ヒリイ」中尉ヲ適當
ナ時期ニ他所ヘ移サナカツタラ、彼ハ「ニト」カ
ラ糧ニ射殺サレタ事デアリマセウ。値カノ食糧ハ
米ト野菜丈テアリ、時ニハ少量ノ肉ガ夜十時カラ
十二時ニカケテ汽車テ着キマシタガ、ソレフニ

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ト」ハ兩期ノ最中、汽車カラ「キヤンブ」迄一
キロ」モ重病人ニ無理ニ運バセマシタ。實際コレ
ハ總テノ食糧ニモ適用サレマシタ。「キヤンブ」
ト停車場トノ間ニハ道路ハナク、到ル所泥濘ダツ
タノテ、兵士ハ倒レテ傷ツクノガ岱テアリマシタ。
「ニト」ハ總間ナク飲酒シテ幾度モ誰カラ殺サネ
バナラヌト私ニ言ヒマシタ。或夜便所ニ四野監
獄病院ノ「クームズ」實長ヲ捉へ、衛兵所ヘ送
レテ行キマシタ。衛兵司令ハ後刻「ニト」ハ自分
ニ「クームズ」實長ヲ銃劍テ刺スヤウニ命ジマシ
タガ、自分ハソレヲ拒絶シタト語リマシタ。テ一
ニト」ハ他ノ衛兵ヲ呼ビ「クームズ」ヲ墓場ニ送
レテ行キ、衛兵ニ「クームズ」ヲ射殺スルヤウニ
命ジマシタ。其衛兵ハ又拒絶シマシタノテ「ニト」
ハ「ヨシ」、貴様方殺サヌナラバ俺が殺スト言ヒ
マシタ。ソシテ彼ハ拳銃ヲ取出シ「クームズ」ノ
背後ニ二發發砲シマシタ。幸運ニモ「クームズ」
ハ死ニマセンテシタ。「ニト」ハ「クームズ」ガ
逃亡ショウトシタトテ實メマシタ。其結果私ハ其
後六週間何時モ歸拂ツタ「ニト」ニ、摸写シタ銃
銃ヲ私ノ闇部ニ押當テラレ、夜分「キヤンブ」ヲ
一箱ニ巡回シナケレバナリマセンテシタ。其ノ時
分私ハ脚ニ手術ヲ受ケタ許りダツタノテ、自分ハ
病氣ダカラ就床ノ許可ヲ與ヘテ與レル様ニ「ニト」

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- 二訴へマシタガ彼ハ計シテ兵レマセんテシタ。彼
ハ私ニ事件ヲ報告スルコトヲ察ジマシクガ、私ハ
ドウニカ報告シマシタ。
- 二此ノ時筋ニハ「ニト」ノ部下ノ衛兵サヘモ私達ニ
味方シテ「ニト」ニハ反応ヲ持テマシタ。衛兵ノ
援助テ漸ク「ネガトモ」大佐及「ヴァーレイ」代
將ヘ通信ヲ届ケ、其結果「ニト」ハ他ニ移サレマ
シタ。
- 二私ハソレカラ「ラムゼイ」大佐指导下ノ一〇五
キロ「キヤンブ」ヘ移サレマシタ。一九四三年
ノ「クリスマス」ノ直後迄其處ニ居リマシタ。狀
態ハ大變惡クアリマシタ。
- 二一〇五「キロ」カラ「ナコムバトム」ト呼バレル
「キヤンブ」へ行キマシタガ、ソレハ非常ニ良ク
惡テラレタ大變大キナ病院テアツタ。其處ノ狀態
ハ隣名バステイクト呼バレル據處ヲ無情ニ殴
ツタ衛兵ヲ除外シテハ良好テアリマシタ。其衛兵
カラ「ウイリアムス。ウイン」少佐モ特別ニ猛烈
ナ殴打ヲ受ケマシタ。其時私ハ仲裁シヨウトシテ
又私モ猛烈ナ一撃ヲ受ケマシタ。
- 二日本人ハ「ナコムバトム」ニ於テ病人ノ姓名ヲ無
理ニ書カセマシタ。而モ病人ヲ治療スペキ醫藥品
ハアリマセンテシタ。

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三四赤十字供良品ガ到着シタ時、日本衛兵ニ依リ大量
塗マレマシタガ、私ハ其ノ當時ノ指揮官テアツ々
「イシ」大佐ガソレヲ認知シテキルト確信シテキ
マス。

一九四六年九月十日

「シドニイ」ニ於テ頤迦及宣誓セリ

シ。ブラック（署名）

余ノ面前ニ於テ

エ。ジエ。マンスフィールド
(署名)

クイーンズランド州大審院検事

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